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NOTE TO TEACHERS: *Cut along this line if you wish to save the test for later use. This test covers the issues of January 29 to May 7, inclusive.* **Scoring: If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 2 points be made for each wrong or omitted answer.**

The American Observer Semester Test on National and World Affairs

I. NEWSMAKERS. *For each of the following items, find the picture of the person identified and place the number of that picture on your answer sheet.*

1. U. S. Attorney General
2. Head of the new U. S. Disarmament Agency
3. Communist boss of Red China
4. Prime Minister of Japan
5. Prime Minister of Israel
6. President of Mexico
7. Director of the U. S. Information Agency

II. MULTIPLE CHOICE. *In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write the corresponding letter on your answer sheet.*

8. Although relations are good between the U. S. and Canada, we disapprove her policy of (a) resuming nuclear testing; (b) trading with Red China and Cuba; (c) refusing to have U. S. military bases within her borders; (d) cutting down on her trade with us.

9. The government of Burma was recently taken over by army forces led by (a) Mao Tse-tung; (b) U Thant; (c) Ne Win; (d) Chou En-lai.

10. In the past 10 years, Israel has (a) had difficulties in establishing trade agreements with other nations; (b) tripled its exports; (c) suffered a serious decline in exports; (d) barely increased its exports.

11. In the dispute over how fast to proceed with the development of the B-70, President Kennedy and Defense Secretary McNamara believe the plane (a) should be in full production by the end of the year; (b) is greatly inferior to our B-52's and B-58's; (c) will replace our rockets; (d) should be thoroughly tested before full production of the model is considered.

12. Many refugees from Red China cross the border into the small British colony of (a) Borneo; (b) Singapore; (c) Malaya; (d) Hong Kong.

13. Attorney General Robert Kennedy wants the federal government to (a) penalize officials who enforce educational tests; (b) declare that no person with a sixth-grade education (or better) shall be required to take literacy tests in order to vote; (c) lower the poll taxes; (d) call for a fairer administration of the poll tax.

14. Brazil was formerly a colony of (a) Spain; (b) Italy; (c) Portugal; (d) France.

15. The Sherman Act of 1890 and the Clayton Act of 1914 (a) prohibit large business firms from making deals among themselves to set prices and thereby eliminate competition; (b) protect the rights of labor; (c) prohibit basic industries from raising prices unless authorized by the federal government; (d) permit the President to set prices in certain of our nation's large businesses.

16. Israel does not wish to have Arab refugees, who formerly lived in territories she now possesses, to come back because (a) they might work to increase tension within the republic; (b) the nation would lose its UN status; (c) their return would violate the Egyptian-Israeli treaty; (d) their presence in Israel would further antagonize neighboring Arab lands.

17. President de Gaulle of France wants his nation to have more power in which one of the following defense organizations: (a) OAS; (b) CENTO; (c) SEATO; (d) NATO.

18. President Kennedy's farm program stresses (a) more government control in limiting the production and sale of farm crops; (b) less government control in the farming business; (c) government controls on wheat only; (d) a reduction in the elaborate system of crop controls and farm price supports in order to save the taxpayers' money.

19. The Taft-Hartley Act of 1947 includes provisions under which the President can (a) seek federal court action to delay or halt a strike for 80 days if he thinks it would endanger the nation; (b) outlaw strikes during emergencies; (c) force unions and management to reach a settlement; (d) take legal action against all organizers of a strike.

20. More than half of our federal government's budget this year will be spent for (a) defense; (b) welfare programs; (c) federal aid to education; (d) developing our nation's highway system.

21. Canada's chief trading partner is (a) Great Britain; (b) Red China; (c) the United States; (d) France.

22. Critics of the poll tax contend that it is (a) an unjust discrimination against people of limited means; (b) impossible to collect; (c) a dishonest way for the government to collect money; (d) all right but should be enforced uniformly throughout the nation.

23. The real power of government in Canada rests with the (a) Queen of England; (b) Governor-General; (c) House of Commons, Prime Minister and his Cabinet; (d) House of Lords, which makes laws and appoints the Prime Minister.

24. Most of the money our government spends comes from (a) taxes on corporations; (b) tariffs; (c) sales taxes; (d) individual income taxes.

25. Many Latin American countries are handicapped because they (a) have too many people working in factories and don't grow enough food; (b) depend on one or two crops or products for most of their income; (c) have too many small plots of land instead of large farms; (d) have socialized most of their industries.

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Semester Test

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III. COMPLETION. *After the corresponding numbers on your answer sheet, write the word, name, or phrase that best completes the item.*

26. An economic system under which factories, farms, mines, stores, and other enterprises are owned and managed by private individuals or firms is known as _____.

27. The chief disagreement between our country and Russia on disarmament centers on the matter of _____.

28. The _____ movement was a minority group that grew out of small farm organizations that called for reforms to improve farm life.

29. Following World War I, _____ was chosen as the headquarters of the League of Nations.

30. A _____ primary is held in some states *if* there are several contenders for a particular nomination and *if* none gets a clear majority at the first primary election.

31. The shortest aircraft route from Russia to the U. S. lies across the nation of _____.

32. Under dictatorship for more than 30 years, _____ in Latin America is now trying to build a democracy under a temporary 7-man council.

33. The policy under which a country seeks to gain political or economic power over peoples and territories outside its own homeland is called _____.

34. _____ is an independent Commonwealth associated with the United States.

35. The world's second largest nation (after Russia) is _____.

36. The United States and Canada have worked together to enlarge the _____, which both countries use for economic purposes.

IV. PLACES IN THE NEWS. *Find the location of each of the following places on the adjoining map and write the number of that location after the proper item number on your answer sheet.*

37. Asian nation—made up of about 3,000 islands—which has a serious dispute with the Netherlands.

38. This country has had a long conflict in determining the future of Algeria.

39. Nation that is building Aswan High Dam with Russian aid.

40. The UN Secretary-General is from this nation.

41. World's leading producer of coffee.

42. North African land that has had a long and difficult struggle in its efforts to gain peace and independence.

43. The UN did not take action against this country when it moved into Goa.

44. Nation which has a disagreement with Israel over the Sea of Galilee.

45. Country involved in a dispute with Jordan over the waters of the Jordan River.

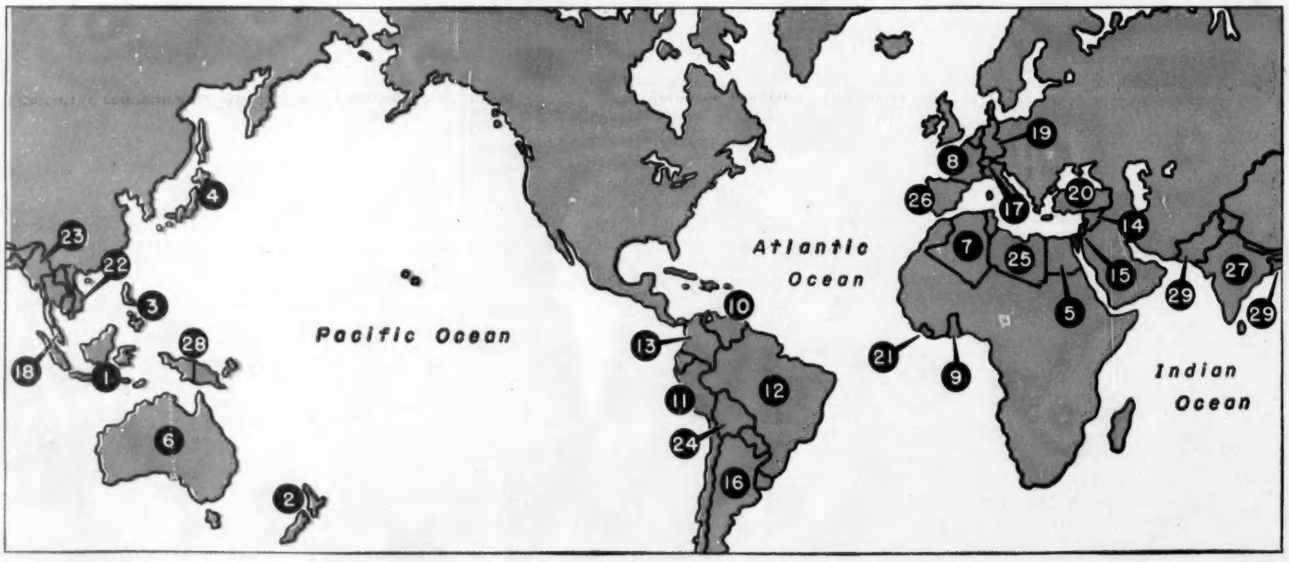
46. Leading oil-producing nation in Latin America.

47. Foremost industrial nation in Far East and the world's leading shipbuilder.

48. Neutral nation that is headquarters for many international organizations.

49. U. S. soldiers are helping to train the army in this Asian land so that it can protect itself against communist aggression.

50. Economic aid from the United States is helping this nation build a dam on the Volta River.



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